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philosophical topics will find the book entertaining and suggestive, and special students will sympathize with the aims of the author rather than be satisfied with his arguments or greatly profited by his instruction.

S. M. LINDSAY.

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*The Winning of the West.* By THEODORE ROOSEVELT. Pp. 339. Price, \$2.50. New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1894.

The present is the third volume of the series in which Mr. Roosevelt has undertaken to tell the story of the invasion and taming of the western wilderness, the driving back of the Indian possessors, and the erection of free governments on the soil thus wrested at great expense of blood and treasure from the hands of the savage. The first two volumes, "From the Alleghanies to the Mississippi," 1769-1776, 1777-1783, deal with the explorations and conquest of the territory, its relations to the Americans in the struggle against Great Britain and the events of the earlier period. The third volume has for its specific sub-title, "The Founding of the Trans-Alleghany Commonwealths," 1783-1790, from the end of the Revolution when men were able to turn their attention from a foreign foe to organization and development on the frontier, to the time when Kentucky was ready for admission into the Union, and Tennessee had been organized as the Southwest Territory.

The volume devotes a chapter to each of the important topics: The inrush of settlers after the Revolution and the Indian wars, the navigation of the Mississippi and the separatist movements, the State of Franklin, Kentucky's struggle for Statehood, the Northwest Territory, the war in the Northwest, the Southwest Territory. The chapter on the navigation of the Mississippi, as the one of the greatest and most lasting importance, commands more space than any other.

Since the publication of the first two volumes, the large and immensely rich collections of Lyman C. Draper have become available and are extensively used. The present volume is based even more largely on MSS. materials, than the two preceding ones. These sources have enabled the author to present some facts that are new to most students of southwestern history, and which will cause the Tennessean to abate a part at least of that hero worship which he has paid for the last eighty years to the memory of John Sevier, for Sevier was among those who held correspondence with Gardoqui, the Spanish minister to the United States, on the subject of an alliance between the Westerners and Spain. This correspondence was not occasioned, as was that of Wilkinson, Sebastian and others,

because of their desire to secure the navigation of the Mississippi. It was the result of the fall of his pseudo State of Franklin, which had been overthrown by the influence of North Carolina and it was against that State that his anger was now aroused. He importuned Cardoqui for money and military aid; he assured him that the best people of Franklin were anxious to enter into an alliance with, and secure commercial concessions from Spain. But the proposition came to nothing as had the schemes of separation in Kentucky; and North Carolina, when she arrested Sevier for treason, was none the wiser concerning his correspondence with the Spaniard. The revelation is now made on the unimpeachable evidence of the Gardoqui MSS.

The author deals, in the main, with principles and characteristics. He does not go to any great extent into the details of the border wars; had such been his object he might have filled several volumes with the bloody tales of Indian savagery. A few stories are made to serve as representatives of the whole, long and bloody as it was. The strength of the work lies in the constant cropping out of the author's own participation in the border life of the present day. From his own experience, example after example is drawn to illustrate situations that occurred in Kentucky and Tennessee a hundred years before. It is this experience, perhaps, drawn from the author's life among the Indians as they appear to-day, that causes him to mince no words and waste no idle sympathy on the treatment which the savage received: "It is idle to dispute about the rights or wrongs of the contest. Two peoples, in two stages of culture which were separated by untold ages, stood face to face; one or the other had to perish: and the whites went forward from sheer necessity" (p. 326). There is no mistaking the tone of these sentences. It is but the expression of the inborn sentiment of the race and one on which it has always acted. The Anglo-Saxon never takes an alien as an equal partner in the government of his lands unless he can assimilate him. If this cannot be done, he suffers him to exist for a time—as the negro has been suffered to exist—because he has been able to take on some degree of Anglo-Saxon civilization; when he fails to do this he is crushed as the Indian has been crushed.

The adoption of the Federal Constitution was even of more importance, if possible, to the people of the West than to those of the East, and the influence of the Federal Union on the shaping and final destiny of these settlements is clearly traced; but they, like the other Southern States, were strongly local in their tendencies and had steadily opposed strengthening the bonds of the old Confederation. This had made possible the separatist movements which

threatened from time to time to cut off this territory from the new government on the coast and in this way to limit the western expansion of the American Republic. The author is a firm believer that the nation was evolved when the nine States ratified the constitution: "Seven years after the war ended, the constitution went into effect, and the United States became in truth a nation" (p. 94), a statement which all students of American growth and development will not be ready to accept as it stands.

The differences between the old Northwest and the Southwest are clearly characterized. The former was won by the armies of the Union, and was organized on a well defined and distinct principle. The Southwest owes little to the military arm of the older States. It was wrested from the savages by the prowess of individual pioneers who settled on the Indian lands and with their arms defended even unto death the lands which they had taken. The land to the north of the Ohio represents the spirit of collectivism; the land to the south the spirit of individualism. The north was surveyed and plotted after a definite fashion; the south was left to itself to get surveys on top of surveys as each settler saw fit or had the ability to put them through.

With Sevier and his pseudo State of Franklin the author has little patience, for his sympathies are strongly on the side of the centralization of power. He fails, perhaps, to appreciate fully the really wholesome fear with which Anti-Federalists in the South regarded the tendencies of the times. This separatist movement made itself felt in all parts of the country south of the Ohio, but only in this one instance was the trial of secession made, although Colonel Arthur Campbell did his utmost to draw off Southwest Virginia after the ignis fatuus of union with Franklin. The separatist leaders do not come out with flying colors in this undertaking and the whole history of the "wild little State" is not far from disreputable. But it is hardly accurate, the reviewer thinks, to give the chief position of opposition to Franklin, to Colonel Tipton, although the books have been unanimous on that point. Tipton can hardly claim priority, even in his opposition.

It is amusing to note how cavalierly the author treats the work of some persons who have written on the same general topic. He is particularly severe on one: "In my first two volumes I have discussed, once for all, the worth of Gilmore's 'histories' of Sevier and Robertson and their times. It is unnecessary further to consider a single statement they contain" (p. 202). As the reviewer has had occasion to find out for himself, the above criticism is as just as it is severe. The proof-reading is not always good. Thus on page 263

Scioto appears for Scioto; the historian Gayarre masquerades as Guyarre (p. 143); Floridablanca appears on page 129 as Florida Blanca, and by a curious oversight in the table of contents the duration of the Southwest Territory is made to last from 1788 to 1890. It is possible also that the career of the State of West Florida, although much shorter than Franklin, lasting only from September 23 to December 6, 1810, is enough like that of the latter to forbid the use of the term "unique." But these are small matters; the book is of great interest and of permanent value.

STEPHEN B. WEEKS.

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*The Life and Writings of Turgot.* By W. WALKER STEPHENS. Pp. xiv, 331. Price, \$4.50. New York and London: Longmans, Green & Co., 1895.

*Life of Adam Smith.* By JOHN RAE. Pp. xv, 449. Price, \$4.00. New York and London: Macmilan & Co., 1895.

Turgot and Adam Smith divide between them the honor of having raised political economy to the dignity of a systematic science. For this reason it is peculiarly gratifying to signal the almost simultaneous appearance of such competent biographies of these illustrious economists as those under review. Of the two, Turgot was the younger man, having been born in 1727, four years later than Smith, and yet he is naturally thought of as the older economist. He wrote his first essay on political economy ("On Paper-money") in 1749 and his most important economic work in 1766. At this time Adam Smith had not yet published anything upon the subject with which his name is now so closely associated, and his first essay in the economic field was at the same time his whole contribution to the science, the "Wealth of Nations," printed in 1776. In considering the lives of these two contemporaries it seems natural therefore to turn to that of Turgot first.

In his introduction Stephens reminds us, that, considering Turgot's importance as a political economist and practical statesman, comparatively little has been written about him in English. Condorcet's *Life*, translated in 1787, has long been too scarce to happen within the reach of the ordinary student, while the essay on Turgot by John Morley and Léon Say's *Life* (translated in 1888), are too condensed to exhaust the subject. There was therefore a real demand for a new and more complete account of the life of this distinguished statesman. Stephens has added greatly to the value of his work by appending to it translations of some of Turgot's most characteristic shorter writings. The book is thus divided into two parts, of about equal length. The